











Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Governor's Message.

This document reached us to-day, at 1 o'clock. It will occupy eight columns of our daily, and will be published Monday. Similar messages have been furnished the press in advance of its delivery.

THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL.—If the proprietors of the Milwaukee Sentinel have the least regard for the character and reputation of their paper, they will recall their principal editor from Washington, or put a muzzle on the brood of irresponsible writers about the office who are running wild with the idea of their own importance. As it is now conducted, there is no more consistency or stability of purpose in it than in the gyrations of a watercock. The same number almost invariably contains the most diverse editorial sentiments and opinions, and its general management is altogether discreditable to its position and assumed claims as a leader of public opinion.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S EXPENSES.—The cost thus far for transportation, equipment, and encumbrance expenses of the 10 regiments of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery raised in this state, is in round numbers, one million one hundred and eight thousand dollars—which is about \$54 to a man. This does not include pay and subsistence.

The Watertown Democrat will get into disfavor with the Madison Patriot, Milwaukee News, Chicago Times, and papers of that ilk, if it talks very often in this kind of style.

"LET SLAVERY TAKE CARE OF ITSELF."—It is reported that Gen. James H. Lane is to have an active and separate major general's command in the department comprising Kansas, Arkansas and Indian Territory. Jim is the boy for the rebel frontiers. He knows them and they know him. When he once gets started, it is said he intends to break down the telegraph wires, cut off all communication with Washington, get beyond the reach of red tape orders, make the expedition support itself in the rebel country, and let slavery take care of itself. A while ago Jim said the great fault with him was "that he hadn't been whipped," but he has no notion of repenting of that mistake, not even to keep on the right side of the cabinet.

Give us your hand, Mr. Democrat, when you come down this way.

AN IMPORTANT WORD OMITTED.—In the account relative to the advance of General Stevens' brigade from Port Royal, the dispatch said they followed up the rebels to "within six miles of Charleston." It should have read "within six miles of the Charleston railroad." It is supposed our forces hold the road at Adam Run, a station twenty-three miles from Charleston and eighty-one from Savannah.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

EXPRESSIVE.—The London Freeman, of the 18th ult., is by no means flattering to Mason and Slidell. It calls them, in terms more energetic than flattering, "the two worthless scamps whom England detests while she cannot abandon them."

THE FERRY IN DIXIE.—The savage spirit that pervades the south over the surrender of Mason and Slidell, proves that to have retained them, and involved ourselves in a war with England, would have been worth everything to the south. Their game is now defeated, and they howl like bloodhounds over it.

HIS PRAYER ANSWERED.—A few months ago the editor of the Charleston Mercury prayed that our ships might be sunk.—Quite a number of them, laden with stores, have since been sunk right before his eyes. We hope he is grateful for the answer of his prayer.

The confederates, who have boasted that they pay gold for all supplies taken, have a large amount of bogus coin in circulation. It seems to have been made at the New Orleans mint; as both the stamping and milling are complete, but the material is some worthless metal galvanized. The coin is of no more value than the confederate treasury notes.

"NOW IS THE TIME."—The prayers of a genuine darkey are always hearty and very much to the point; without any circumlocution whatever. An old negro returning from a dancing frolic one night, when crossing the river lost both ears, and came near being swamped. Trembling with fright he dropped on his knees and exclaimed, "Oh, massa Lord! if you ever gwine to help old Ira, now's de time!"

Age of a young lady by her skirt.—Eighteen springs have passed over her head.

The paupers of Paris are greatly increasing in numbers. There were 70,000 in 1859, 91,000 in 1860, and 106,000 in 1861.

HEAVY FAILURE AT KINGSTON.—The Kingston (G. W.) News announces that Mr. B. A. Irons, hotel-keeper of that city, has failed for a serious amount. A meeting of his creditors was held on the 4th of next month to be relieved and some other troops sent here. We hope that may be so, for we are quite worn down. The lying out of our tents night after night in the line of battle and on grand guard, in the rain and mud, has reduced us very

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Fifth Regiment.  
On Grand Guard near Lewisville, Va.,  
Dec. 19, 1861.

The mails are so uncertain here that we are for days without any mail matter.—Often the mail for us is sent to some other regiment, the 2d or 6th Wisconsin, and theirs sent to us. Letters due here in three days after leaving home, are as many weeks on the road. The large amount of mail sent, both to and from the army, will account for some of this delay. The 6th is about an average regiment on letter writing, and it is perfectly safe to say that we send away every day one bushel of letters, besides papers and pictures. Gen. Hancock complains of the largeness of the mail, and says it will require a four horse team to draw it to and from the city.

This regiment buys on an average, every day except Sundays, three hundred copies of the National Republican, fifty of the Herald, twenty-five of the Tribune, one hundred of the Times, seventy of Forney's Press, forty of the Philadelphia Enquirer, besides large numbers of the Star, Ledger, the Illustrated Papers, and other light literature. Every Sunday we buy about five copies of the Sunday Morning Chronicle, a paper printed every Sunday morning in Washington.

As the Republican takes very radical ground about freeing the slaves of the rebels, and endorses Col. Cochrane, Gen. J. H. Lane, Judge Trumbull, Secretary Cameron, Gen. Fremont, and others of the same stripe, you will at once see how we feel on that subject, when I tell you that nearly every reader of it endorses these same men. The government has done no one thing which created more dissatisfaction among the men in the army, than when it removed Gen. Fremont, refused to recognize Gen. Lane, and appointed Gen. Hunter in command in Kansas. As far as my knowledge extends, the army were (that is the privates) better pleased with the unmodified report of Secretary Cameron than with the modified one.

The weather here is very fine now, being warm and pleasant. There has been but few flakes of snow yet, and I am, while I write, out of doors sitting on a log, and am quite comfortable. About one month ago we had rain in abundance, but since then we have had but little. Then the roads were very muddy, but now the frost has dried them, and the continual rolling of the government wagons on them, as the teams draw supplies and forage, has worn them quite smooth. They are in excellent condition for wheeling the artillery, and I wish we could improve the chance, because I expect that soon the winter rain will set in, and then we will not be able to move our large guns.

As a matter of course, you will lean back in your chair and ask what the Fifth has done? Well, were I to answer just as I feel about it, I should say, "Nothing but lie around in the dirt;" but as you will require a more general answer, I will give you an idea of what we have done: We crossed Chain bridge on the evening of the 3d of September, took up a position near there, and labored there, cutting timber, digging in trenches, and going on picket until we had so securely fortified the approach to that bridge that there was no danger of an attack there. Then we began to go on foraging expeditions, and to gather up the crops the rebel farmers had raised. We soon went on to Vanderwerkin and felled the timber around there, gathered forage, took a few rebels, and then came home. Since we have been here we have fortified our position, drilled, gone out foraging and skirmishing, stood on guard, built winter quarters, and prayed fervently for a fight.

Our brigade is the first in the division, and our regiment the first in the brigade, so we are the first regiment in the division. The other regiments in our brigade are the 43d New York, 49th Pennsylvania, and 6th Maine. The 6th Maine is a fine lot of men, but the other regiments are poor specimens. The 43d is officered from the 7th New York, and filled up with canal drivers and the roughest material of all New York. The 49th is but a trifle better. When we were first assigned to this brigade, we were the only ones who had blue clothes, and as a means of safety, we were left one in a place with men from each of the other regiments. Thus we knew each other, for wherever we saw a blue uniform we knew the rest were true blue. I was out on guard a number of times in this way, and it was more work to watch the 43d and 49th men than the enemy. One night I was on a post with some New York boys, and just after it was dusk the lieutenant passed along with the countersign, and after he was gone long enough to be nearly back to us, I told one of the 43d to challenge him when he returned. Soon the lieutenant came slowly along, and said, "Challenge him." The man, (who, by the by, was a native of Cork), jumped up, and standing in the center of the path, cried out, "Halt! Who comes there?" "A friend with the countersign," was the answer. Then followed a pause, and neither said a word for some time, but at length said the lieutenant, "What more should you say?" "I do not know," was the answer. The lieutenant told him to say, "Advance, friend, with the countersign." The fellow began to advance toward the lieutenant to give the countersign. The lieutenant tried for a long time to learn the guard his duty, then gave it up in despair, and called on the sergeant to send a guard out who knew how to challenge one.

The 6th Maine and the 5th Wisconsin have done an enormous amount of chopping, and were the remainder of the army to do as much there would be a tree large enough for a whip stock in all Dixie. We have worked right along, night and day, rain and shine, and week in and week out, but we are told that on the 4th of next month we will be relieved and some other troops sent here. We hope that may be so, for we are quite worn down. The lying out of our tents night after night in the line of battle and on grand guard, in the rain and mud, has reduced us very

much, and has filled the hospital with the sick and the grave yard near here with the dead. We have not had a man shot in battle yet or taken prisoner, but disease has thinned our ranks.

The country around here looks desolate, indeed; perhaps "Old Virginia never tires," but I think she shows fatigue very much now. This has been one of the most wealthy, as well as one of the most beautiful portions of eastern Virginia, but the farms look deserted now. The fences are gone, the crops removed or burned, the beautiful groves cut down, the houses pillaged of everything valuable, the inhabitants gone, and no one moving but armed men. We have been ordered to not burn rails and fences, but I notice that there has been a large quantity of dry cord wood burned in our tents, in our stoves and fire places. Gen. Hancock says it is a wonder where we obtain so many second-hand windows and doors to put in our shanties. We tell him that we "saw eggs and buyed" them. We have fixed up our tents by building log bastions so that we can live in them all winter unless the tents leak.

The timber we have used in building would have been worth thousands of dollars in time of peace. The few pieces of groves left now look like the last rose of summer stepped on.

The few inhabitants who live here are the most woe-begone, God-forsaken people I ever saw.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

[Add to steamer Oriental from Port Royal.]—Twelve vessels were awaiting storage for their cargoes at Port Royal and new store houses were to be immediately constructed. Our force at Tybee Island has been increased to 2,000 men, and one man has been killed. A skirmish took place between a party of Gen. Sherman's force on the main land on the 8th, resulting in a serious loss to the rebels, besides losing seven prisoners. Com. Dupont had sent 3,500 to reinforce Gen. Sherman to make active operations on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, and had severely censured Gen. Sherman for want of activity. Reinforcements are daily arriving at Port Royal, and all our troops are in good health and eager for a fight. Progress is being made in the collection of cotton, and no negroes are constantly arriving.

ST. JOHNS, N. E., Jan. 10.  
The excitement at Charleston is intense and increasing. Several stores were broken into last night, and arms and ammunition abstracted. Reinforcements are constantly arriving. It is very doubtful if the military will be able to prevent a collision much longer.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, JAN. 10.  
In the Port Royal news it should be stated that Gen. Stevens was in command of the expedition to the main land. General Sherman, and not Com. Dupont, had sent him reinforcements.

According to express letters the enemy's works were completely destroyed, and our troops returned to Port Royal. The negroes were going back to Hilton Head. On the 3d, after our troops had entirely defeated the western shore, the rebels fell back five miles to Garden's Corner, showing that the effect of the chastisement given, was salutary and permanent.

NEW YORK, JAN. 11.  
Specials contain the following items:—The committee on ways and means have agreed to impose a tax upon R. R. passengers of one-fourth of a cent per mile. The joint committee on the conduct of the war had Gen. Fremont before them today for several hours. The General presented an elaborate statement of his campaign in Missouri.

The New York bankers were before the ways and means committee this afternoon, and submitted a new financial system for the government and the country. They proposed a bureau of the treasury department to be located in New York; to be managed by commissioners appointed by the president and senate, to have charge of the loans of the government, and its receipts and disbursements, with the power to furnish a currency to all legal banking institutions, to be redeemed solely at the bureau. The currency to be based upon U. S. stocks. The bankers are opposed to the bill now before the committee.

The ways and means committee will report a bill in a few days for a branch mint in Denver City.

The president to-day directed the appointment of Napoleon T. J. Dana, of Minnesota, as a Brigadier General of volunteers.

Commodore G. and D. of the Bucktail, under command of Capt. McDonald, of Co. G, went to Drainsville last night and returned this morning.

The enemy have not been at Drainsville since the battle, but are throwing up batteries three miles beyond. The Bucktails counted 176 graves on the Drainsville battle field.

Tuesday morning the Freeborn, Satalite and Island Bella got under way and stood over to the Virginia shore, opposite Maryland Point, and began to shell the rebel encampment near Boy's Hole. The shells flew thick and fast, and many of them were seen to burst over the land in the direction of the encampments. No response was made by the rebels, and at half past one o'clock the firing ceased. The three vessels then stood up for Aquia Creek and commenced to bombard the batteries there, at 20 minutes to 5 o'clock, continuing an incessant fire till 5:15 o'clock. The firing ceased without eliciting any response.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 11.  
The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news. The French steamer, Catinet, had gone to Norfolk, under a flag of truce, with dispatches for the French consul. Great preparations were being made at Norfolk in anticipation of an attack from Gen. Burnside.

ments of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, and was stationed at Bath. On the approach of Gen. Jackson, in command of 6,000 or 8,000 rebels, his scouts gave notice. He was six miles from Port Commerce. He took his infantry out about two miles and posted them as skirmishers in a dense wood. The cavalry was left to contain the advance of the enemy. An exchange of shots was the consequence of the enemy's advance under Thomas Ashley, of guerrilla notoriety, who came on and fell into the ambush.

Capt. Russell lost seven horses, and kept eleven of the enemy's, and retired with his whole force across the Potomac, with the loss of only two men, who were drowned in crossing. This is considered one of the most brilliant maneuvers of the war.

[We don't see the point where the exceeding brilliancy of the maneuver comes in.]—EDS. GAZETTE.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 11.  
The steamer Hibornia, will come here first and land her mails and passengers, and then go to St. John, N. F. Mr. Seward has telegraphed permission for the British troops to be landed here and conveyed to Canada or elsewhere.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.  
The Gazette learns from the editors of a late Sandy Valley Advocate, now one of the proprietors of the Louisville Democrat, who arrived here from Sandy Valley yesterday, that the second rebel invasion of Eastern Kentucky has ended in a disgraceful row. On Monday last, Col. Garfield's forces, including the 42d Ohio, 10th Kentucky, and 1000 cavalry, had proceeded up the Big Sandy to Painesville, within seven miles of the rebel camp, when they were met by a flag of truce, bearing a message from Humphrey Marshall, asking for terms. Col. Garfield refused to accept of them, and immediately replied that he could offer no arrangement, except either to fight or surrender unconditionally. Marshall then addressed his men, informing them they had no alternative, excepting surrender or to disband, and giving them their choice.

They decided to disband. They immediately collected and set fire to all their wagons, camp equipment, supplies, &c., and then each man was permitted to take care of himself, and the whole force scattered in confusion. No attempt was made to save anything except their cannon, which were hauled off. Col. Garfield dispatched his cavalry in pursuit. They expect to capture their guns, perhaps pick up many of the flying rebels.

The rebels in northeastern Ky., from the high estimates in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities were held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership. A sufficient federal force will be left in this region to secure future peace and safety.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, JAN. 11.  
Receipts of flour 600 bbls, market quiet without change; sales 8,000 bbls at 5.50, 5.60 for super western, 7.65, 96 common to medium extra western. Receipts wheat 7,500 bushels, market quiet and very firm; sales 25,000 bu at 1.32 winter red western, 1.33 Milwaukee club.

Specials to the Cincinnati Gazette.

At the cabinet meeting on Monday night, which lasted from eight to eleven o'clock, the joint committee on the conduct of the war were present, and urged the necessity of a movement by the army. Senator Wade also urged the strictest discipline. Singularly enough, no cabinet officer was more warlike than Bates, none less so than Blair.

The released prisoners are still at Baltimore. The three months' men will be paid and discharged, the others furloughed. Kemphill, formerly U. S. senator from Texas, died at Richmond on Saturday.

Several young officers have been cashiered for saying the south couldn't be whipped.

HOW JOHN BROWN SAVED THE CAPITAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal tells the following singular story of the way in which John Brown's lawless raid into Virginia became the remote cause of the salvation of the federal capital.

When the marines dashed up to the door of the engine house, where Virginia chivalry quailed, they seized not only John Brown, but a quantity of powder, within the building, which he had brought from Pennsylvania. After Brown and his party were secured, the powder was placed in one of the buildings, where it remained till April last. When the United States troops found that Virginia forces were preparing to make a raid upon the Ferry for the purpose of capturing the powder, they looked about for ammunition. They did not dare to visit the magazine, for there were sharp eyes which watched every movement, and an attempt to take powder from there would precipitate an attack.

Then it was that John Brown's powder was valuable. It was in small packages, and where it could be taken and distributed unknown to any outsiders. It was placed in different buildings, the trains were laid, and just as the Virginians thought the prize was theirs, they found that the flames were ahead of them. It was designed that the several thousand stand of arms stored there should be distributed in Baltimore, where, as you know, the outbreak immediately occurred, and that thence a descent would be made upon Washington. So John Brown's powder saved the capital.

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THE STEAMSHIP PAULDING ARRIVED FROM HATTERAS INLET THIS MORNING. NO NEWS OF INTEREST. ON THE 24TH OF DECEMBER THERE ARRIVED IN AN OPEN BOAT FROM ROANOKE ISLAND, 10 CONTRABANDS. ON THE DAY BEFORE THE PAULDING, WHO HAD BEEN 5 DAYS ON THE VOYAGE, THEY WERE SEEN BY THE BOATMEN AS THEY PASSED ROANOKE ISLAND. THEY ALL REPORT MUCH PRIVATION AMONG THE PEOPLE. THE SOLDIERS AT HATTERAS ARE CONDUCTING AN ADULT SCHOOL FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE NEGROES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11.  
The skirmish of Capt. Russell at Bath, was a brilliant affair. He had been detailed from Gen. Kelly's command, with two regi-

Rebel Confessions.

The following is the curious article of the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, published in that paper on the 2d instant and referred to in our telegraphic despatches a day or two since; its confessions of the wretched state of the rebel army on the Potomac are noteworthy:

THE CONDITION OF OUR ARMIES.  
The present condition of our army is a cause of severe and painful anxiety. The courage of our troops is not abated; the eagerness for the fray is not relaxed, and yet demoralization is creeping in, we fully believe, from the insane and reckless neglect of the government to sustain and to cultivate the spirit of our soldiery.

There is too much drunkenness among the officers on the Potomac, and too much vain idling among the men. We are informed, as a positive fact, that in the majority of the army on the Potomac, the practice of regimental drills has fallen into complete disuse. This alone would be sufficient to demoralize any army in circumstances such as ours. The drill is not only essential for schooling the soldier; it fulfills other vastly important and essential purposes. It develops and educates the physique, fortifies the soldier against disease; and what is perhaps the most important moral consideration of all, gives him occupation for a portion of his time each day, and protects him, at least measurably, against the canker-worm of the army—ennui.

What can be predicted but utter demoralization for an army whose condition is that of tens of thousands of men, living in utter idleness, growing in their idleness, with no other occupation than what is afforded by the greasy pack of cards that is the inevitable inmate of every tent, or the yellow covered novel, whose wretched and perhaps filthy entertainment has more than once gone the rounds of the company.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the army is becoming a name of terror and dread to the minds of our citizens. The newspapers are still filled with advertisements of bonuses for "substitutes," although the war department has adopted the rule restricting the number of substitutions to one in each company. The rates paid for substitutes are enormous. We are informed that they average from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars; and we have been told of a recent instance where fifteen hundred dollars was paid for the prompt procurement of a substitute to take the place of a private suddenly constrained to leave the army. Evidences stare us in the face of the unwillingness of men to accept the life of famine, dirt and vacant idleness in the army. Richmond is filled with soldiers who have come out of the hospitals, or who have got here on some pretence or other, applying for discharges, and striving and wriggling in all sorts of ways to get out of the army. It was but a few days ago that a soldier, discharged from one of the hospitals here, committed suicide rather than be constrained to return to the army.

There is no unwillingness among our young men to serve their country. There are thousands who would willingly go with their lives on their swords to fight with the enemy, and to atone a devoted and courageous patriotism, but who dread to betake themselves to the wretched, half-fed life of dirt, vacancy and idleness in the camps. This is the restraint upon volunteering. The government will in vain expect to remove it by a bounty law for reenlistments—the provision of which, by the way, for company re-organization has already, we understand, proved a fruitful source of intrigue and demoralization in our army—without other measures that will reach to the root of the evil. The authorities at Richmond may assure themselves that, so long as the health of the army is neglected, and it is maintained in its deplorable condition, the drills neglected, the half-rations of commissaries winked at, the rowdiness of officers passed over, and the vacancy and idleness of a "defensive policy" held out as rewards to volunteering, the army will not be filled and replenished but from few classes of our people.

Why was it that when our soldiers were daily dying by hundreds, the government did not show the common humanity of the small measure of instituting a medical commission to examine the camps, and, if possible, check the progress and ravages of disease? Why was it that, when the government had control of the whole line of transportation from the Carolinas and Louisiana to the depots at Manassas and Centerville, it could not have brought supplies in New Orleans at three cents per pound, and sent us to suffer for months for rice, sugar and meat, and winked at the practice of buying sugar from the outlaws at forty cents a pound? Why is it that to-day the government reckons not what it spends, and tolerates habits of intemperance among officers and the disuse of regimental drills in our army on the Potomac? All of these acts of omission and negligence, which have contributed to the demoralization of our army, might have been avoided. It is not too late to repair them.

We are firmly convinced that the reform of the condition of our army with a wise and firm hand, and the holding out of rewards not to avarice or idleness, but to the true patriotic enthusiasm of our country in the prospect of active military policy and of a share of military glory, will provide the best security for maintaining our army as a successful stimulant to volunteering. We are as firmly convinced that no other measures will restore the spirit of the volunteer and the enthusiasm of the country.

NEGRO EMIGRATION.—The tendency of negroes southward was never so rapid in Missouri and Virginia as now. The involuntary emigration of the negroes of Missouri to Arkansas, and their flight into the free states, will speedily relieve the state of the bulk of them. The following intelligence from Virginia is received through the recent returned prisoners from Richmond: "The sales of negroes, usual at the close of the year, have been nearly twice as large as in preceding years. It is manifest that this property is not considered secure in Virginia. The shambles of Richmond, Norfolk and Winchester are unusually lively."

GEN. PATTERSON.—The Senate some time ago passed a resolution at the instance of Mr. Sherman, who was a member of Gen. Patterson's staff, calling upon the department for the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Patterson. The secretary of war has replied that it was incompatible with the public interest to publish the correspondence. The War Department says that, after this refusal to do justice to Gen. Patterson by laying before the public facts that are necessary to his complete vindication, he will probably deem it necessary to publish the correspondence, a copy of which he took the precaution to preserve.

EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEIT SCHEME.—It appears that there has been an extensive scheme set on foot by a gang of counterfeiters to circulate the bogus \$5 bills on the State Bank of Iowa, which were introduced in Chicago a few days since. The St. Louis, Louisville and Springfield papers notice the introduction of the same counterfeiters in these cities about the same time they were in St. Louis. It is probable that the gang of the rogues was to flood the market with the counterfeit trash, by bringing them out at various business centers simultaneously.

These counterfeiters were not executed, and on the presentation of \$5 on the State Bank of Iowa, we advise people to be careful before receiving them.

Legislative.

SENATE.—The standing committees were appointed this morning, and will be found in the proceedings. Senator Hay introduced a bill to raise a tax for national purposes. It provides for the assumption by the state of the collection of the tax levied by the general government, and that the proper notice be given to that effect, in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress. The bill was referred to the committee on finance. A bill was introduced by Mr. West, and passed, amending the general law of last winter, which provided that each member should be entitled to \$20 worth of newspapers at the expense of the state, so that the amount be reduced to \$10 each.

ASSEMBLY.—A memorial from the officers of the Second marine regiment, complaining that they are not as well treated in respect to quarters and rations as other regiments, was presented by Mr. Jussen, and an investigating committee appointed. The greater part of the morning session was devoted to discussing the subject of taking newspapers. At the close of the discussion, a bill was passed repealing the law of last year, authorizing members to take papers at the expense of the state.

The house adjourned till 2 1/2 P. M. At 3 o'clock the two houses met in joint convention in the assembly hall and listened to Gov. Harvey's Message, which he delivered in person.—Madison Journal, Friday.

MARRIED.

By Rev. R. J. Goodspeed, January 6th, 1862, LUDWIG S. WOOD and Miss SARAH J. BOOTH, of Evansville. In this city, January 8th, by the Rev. Father Conway, Mr. JOHN C. LYNN and Miss ANNE RYAN, both of Rock.

In Chicago, December 23rd, 1861, at the Bishop's palace, by the Rev. Thomas Burke, BASILUS HILF, of Chicago, and Miss MAGGIE A. BAILLY, formerly of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAY COLTS.—Taken up by the subscriber, in the town of Magnolia, on the 24th day of January, 1862, three horses COLTS, described as follows: one black, one a light bay, two years old, the other a bright bay yearling colt with a star in the forehead and a small white spot on the nose, no artificial marks discovered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Magnolia, January 2, 1862. GEORGE SCHVILLI.

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned until Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the store of J. W. ALWOOD, for well and neatly made uniforms, medicines included, in and for the city of Janesville for the county poor, for one year from date.

ALLEN HOLMES, VERNON ALWOOD, Sup't Poor, A. W. ROOT.

A Lot of Bills Lost.

A PILE of unpaid bills made out by me against a number of my late customers was lost New Year's day. The amount of value is not known, but if the finder will return them to me, he shall be liberally rewarded for his trouble; or if he should be unable to find them, he will be paid the same in full. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Janesville, January 1st, 1862. J. W. ALWOOD.

Land For Sale.

J. P. WHEELER wishes to sell the west half of Black Hawk Grove, and 46 acres on section 31, in the town of Harmony, at a low figure.

\$1,000 Saved By Using

WATER PROOF LEATHER PRESERVATIVE. Price 10 cents. Sold only by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Many a Cold can be Prevented

By using Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Your Boots will Last Twice as Long

By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Keep Your Feet Dry

By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents.

IT IS VERY CHEAP!

It Only Costs 10 Cents.

EVERY PERSON CAN BUY A ROLL.

10 Cents is a Small Sum to Pay.

ONE DIME, TWO FIVE CENT PIECES

It all that is asked for the

WATER PROOF

WATER PROOF

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LEATHER LEATHER

LEATHER LEATHER

PRESERVATIVE

PRESERVATIVE

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Sold Only By

TALLMAN & COLLINS

TALLMAN & COLLINS

TALLMAN & COLLINS

Chemists and Druggists.

CERTIFICATES

as to the value of

The Jessup Seed Drill.

The following certificates have been given by persons using the Jessup Seed Drill:



**M**ORE of Lessons in Life, by Titcomb, received day. Call immediately if you wish a copy.  
Q. J. DEARBOR







LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Arrival and Departure of Mails**  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Chicago, through, 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Chicago, through, 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Chicago, through, 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Chicago, through, 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Chicago, through, 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Chicago, through, 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Chicago, through, 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Chicago, through, 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Chicago, through, 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—E. J. Goodspeed, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening, Wednesday evening. Truett meeting, Thursday evening.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Geo. C. Hickman, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**TRINITY CHURCH.**—Iraha W. Bess, Rector. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 9 a.m. Friday evening service 7:30 p.m.

**CHURCH OF CHRIST.**—H. W. Swanson, Pastor. Sunday services, 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.**—John Shaver, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—M. P. Kinsley, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—J. H. Jenne, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.**

**ST. THOMAS' (Catholic).**—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. Jesuit Chapel. Services at 8 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. Vespers at 3 p.m.

Notice to Third Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS, WISCONSIN CAVALRY, Camp Des Moines, Janesville, Jan. 10.

It is ordered that all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment, report at headquarters for duty, on or before the 19th day of this month, any permit or furlough extending to a longer time, to the contrary notwithstanding.

WM. A. BARSTOW, Col. 3d Wis. Cavalry. Papers throughout the state please copy.

**A JANESVILLE MAN ABROAD.**—The Topeka Record notices the arrival in that place of S. A. Stinson, attorney general elect of Kansas.

**BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.**—Those of our citizens who have not recently visited Powers' daguerrian gallery will be particularly interested in examining his full sized portraits. He has several, of well-known citizens, which in style of execution, and accuracy of features, are worthy of high praise. The coloring, which is well done by a young lady of this city, gives them the beauty of a painting, while the exactness of the camera makes them a life-like representation. Such portraits, at the price at which they are afforded, is one of the wonders of modern discovery. We advise our friends to make a call at the gallery.

**CLERKS OF THE ASSEMBLY.**—The following assistant clerks have been appointed by Mr. Dean, the chief clerk of the assembly, in addition to those mentioned yesterday:

Book-keeper—S. Ford, Jr., of Rock. Enrolling Clerk—Daniel Brisbois, of Crawford. Enrolling Clerk—H. A. Lewis, of Dane. Transcribing Clerk—H. F. Pelton, of Jefferson.

**CAMP TREDFAX RELIGIOUS SERVICE.**—There will be a religious service for the soldiers, in the court room to-morrow at 1:30 p.m. Sermon by Chaplain Titton; singing by the regimental choir.

**EXCURSION ABANDONED.**—Some of the people of Milwaukee have been preparing for an excursion to Louisville. Col. Starkweather learning this fact, called on Gen. Buell, to ascertain whether they would be admitted within the lines of the army, and received as a reply that while the General would be happy to see the excursionists and under other circumstances extend them the hospitalities and privileges of his camp, the condition of affairs is such now that he would be compelled to refuse them such attentions. The excursion has consequently been abandoned.

**THE FIRST SIX REGIMENTS.**—The amount of claims presented against the state for expenses incurred in connection with the first six regiments of Wisconsin volunteers previous to the first of September last, is \$312,500—over half a million. Besides what was provided by the federal government, there is an average amount advanced by the state to each of the six regiments of over \$85,000, or about \$14 to each man, supposing the regiments to contain 1000 men each.

**THE DISLOYAL AT WASHINGTON.**—The N. Y. Evening Post's Washington correspondent states that Gen. Thomas will take an early occasion to show that every rumor affecting his loyalty is alike untrue and unjust. The Post writer continues:

"The origin of these reports grows out of his residence at the Soldier's Home, where, for a number of years past, the well-known surgeon, Dr. King, who has lived in Philadelphia, has also his quarters. For some months past grave suspicions have been entertained in regard to certain members of the family of Dr. King. It is stated that two of his own sons by his first wife, and two of the sons of his second wife, are now serving in the Confederate army, and also that some of the lady members of his family have been engaged communicating information to the rebel army, through a secession family living in Maryland, within an hour's ride of Washington. The arrest of some of the family of Dr. King led to the belief in the rumor in regard to Adjutant General Thomas, because he, like the Dr., resided at the Soldier's Home."

**BLOODY TRAGEDY AT WARSAW.**—A bloody tragedy occurred at the town of Warsaw, on the Ohio river, one day last week. It appears that as the fleet of steamers bearing the Wisconsin cavalry regiment passed the town, the Unionists who were gathered on the bank of the river, commenced cheering, when a man named John Leonard drew a heavy cleaver, and swore he could kill 7 Lincoln men. He shot at a Union man named Clemmons, who returned the fire, and Leonard fell mortally wounded. A general shooting then began, in the course of which 24 shots were fired. Talbot Leonard, a brother of John, was shot and instantly killed. Both of these Leonards were violent secessionists, and have been the cause of all the trouble in that place. Clemmons received a pistol shot through the arm. The two Leonards out of the way—one of them dead and the other mortally wounded—and the affair was ended. Subsequently the town was occupied by a detachment of Union troops, and several secessionists, including a son of Humphrey Marshall, arrested. Great excitement prevailed, but no further violence was anticipated.—*Wheeling Intelligence*, Jan. 1.

From the Second Regiment.

**CAMP TILLINGHAST, Jan. 2, 1862.**  
DEAR FATHER AND MOTHERS.—I suppose you would like to know how I spent New Year's, and I thought I would improve the present opportunity in telling you. It is evening, and we have just come in from picket. We have to travel ten miles to do picket duty. We started on Tuesday morning on this business, and arrived there about noon, relieving the 19th Indiana regiment. Two companies were left as a reserve, and our company took one road and relieved the pickets that were on it, and the remainder of the company went on other roads. We got posted by the middle of the afternoon—four men on a post—one man on the look-out, all the while, while the other three would keep secreted a few rods off in the woods; we relieved each other every hour.

The post to which I belonged was on the edge of some big pine woods, being the third from the last on the right wing of our picket lines. As it happened, I was on foot from half past eleven to half past twelve, so I watched the old year out and the new one in, standing behind a large pine tree, right in the edge of the woods, with my old musket by my side, looking out for secessh.

In the morning we were relieved by the reserve, and we then acted as a reserve ourselves. We remained there all New Year's day, the next night and part of next day, when the 7th regiment came out and took our places. We had no roast turkey, mince pies, nor any of those nice fixings for New Year's, which I suppose you had out there in Wisconsin. We don't get much of that fancy kind of living, I can tell you. But our New Year's will come pretty soon, for we are to get our pay next week, when I shall go over to Washington, and will have a time.

We have been fixing up our tents, so as to be comfortable, although we have had no cold weather yet. A man is comfortable here with his coat off, while you are freezing with all the clothes you can get on. I like Virginia on that account, but for nothing else. We have our tents logged up five feet inside, with a door in front, so if cold weather comes we shall be prepared for it. The officers all have block houses which the boys built for them. We are all in good health and in good spirits, and everything goes smoothly and nice. There is not much drilling now, but we go on picket once in three weeks. There is not much prospect of our moving forward this winter.

At three o'clock, on New Year's night, we received orders from Gen. McDowell to double the pickets, as he thought the secessh would make a break that night, but did not dare to come. They fired on the pickets on the Potomac, but were driven back. It takes twenty regiments to do picket duty; this is, 20,000 men for picket, every day, so large is our army, and so extended are its lines. Our pickets extend further than they ever did, and we keep advancing all the time. "Mac" will keep crowding until the secessh will think that the Yankees, as they call us, are imposing on them, when they will pitch into us, and try to drive us back; but that will be a job for Jeff and his "gentlemen," as he styles them. This driving back is played out; McClellan says we have made our last retreat, and we all have confidence in him. We are waiting patiently for him to lead on, for they think the more fighting they do, the sooner the war will be ended.

We are pretty near neighbors to the secessh, the pickets being about two miles apart, and like some other neighbors, we don't agree very well. They have heavy entrenchments about Centerville, and when the battle does take place, it will be the greatest one ever fought. But I will bring my letter to a close, as it is getting almost time for tattoo. I wish you would send me a few Janesville papers, and I hope you will write soon.

From your son,  
C. H. CHENBY.

WHAT BECOMES OF IT?—The question is often asked, what becomes of all the gold and silver annually coined? No satisfactory answer has ever been given. The prevailing opinion is that it is hoarded and buried all over the "East"—particularly in the Chinese Empire. During the first eight months of this year, England alone shipped in that direction, through the Oriental Steamship Company, nearly \$30,000,000 in large amount, and also shipped from France and other nations.

**COMMERICAL.**  
Janesville Wholesale Market.  
Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

**JANESVILLE, JANUARY 11, 1862.**  
The wheat market, under more favorable advices from the lake shore, was firmer to-day, and we note an advance of 1/16 cent per bushel on all grades; sales of about 1,000 bushels at 62 1/2 cts for milling grades and 63 1/2 cts for shipping grades with good demand at full figures. Receipts of dressed legs were light and prices fell at previous quotations. Other stuff unchanged.

We make our prices as follows:—  
WHEAT—white winter 65 1/2 cts; good to extra milling spring 62 1/2 cts; shipping grades 58 1/2 cts.  
CORN—good round at 16 1/2 cts per 60 lbs. shelled, and 14 1/2 cts per 72 lbs. ear.  
OATS—dull at 10 cts per bushel.  
RYE—in good request at 22 1/2 cts per 60 lbs.  
BARLEY—dull at 23 1/2 cts; choice, 18 1/2 cts per 60 lbs.  
TIMOTHY SEED—in fair demand at 1,12 1/2 cts, 37 1/2 cts per 40 lbs.  
POTATOES—new 12 1/2 cts per bushel.  
BUTTER—plenty at 10 1/2 cts; fair to choice roll, 10 1/2 cts—scarce at 10 1/2 cts per dozen.  
WOOL—in good demand at 32 1/2 cts per 100 lbs. for choice clip.

**Kerosene Lamp Shades!**  
A few more of these "Ball King" Lamp Shades received at WHEELLOCK'S, Janesville, Wis., November 13th. (not 444444) Main Street.

**More Kerosene Lamps.**  
Just arrived at Wheellock's, and price lower than ever before. New lot of Shades, Glass Chimneys, Lamp Lamps and Shades, and our store, at the lowest price. Also, just received, 12 cts more of Kerosene and China Ware by just boats. All selling very cheap.

McKEY & BRO'S

JANUARY CIRCULAR For 1862.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT To the People of Janesville, Rock & adjoining Counties

**McKey & Bro's MAMMOTH STORE FULLY COMPLETED**  
and  
**READY FOR BUSINESS.**

WE have now completed our new addition, making our store the largest and most complete establishment west of New York City; size, 44 feet by 100, five stories high including basement. And in order to 20 the same, we found it necessary in the early part of the season, to purchase ten times our usual amount of stock. Anticipating a still further advance on Foreign and Domestic Goods, we have not only extended our purchases immediately before the great and unprecedented advance which has taken place within the past two weeks. We have now in stock at our extensive establishments, over

**\$250,000 Worth of Merchandise!**  
Every single dollar worth of which was purchased here at the advance, and in order to give our patrons a general benefit, we shall, for the

**Next 20 Days, Sell at Retail Only,**  
the following goods at the prices mentioned, namely:—  
Our stock of perfectly

**FAST COLORED PRINTS**  
at 10 cents per yard. Let the people bear in mind that Prints have advanced in price 50 per cent; still we are concluded to close out the amount of our retail stock of Prints, being the very best, durable in the market, at

**10 Cents per Yard.**  
We have now on hand

**10 Cases Madder Color Prints**  
suitable for bedding, which we will sell, for the next 20 days, at 10 cents per yard, worth this day in Chicago 15 cents per yard at wholesale. The above prices, are for the retail trade exclusively.

**5,000 Chenille Scarfs**  
at 12 1/2 cents each

Just received, five cases of plain, solid color

**DE LAINES!**  
which we offer, for the next 20 days, at prices even lower than prices, namely: 12 yards for \$1. Just imagine, Eight Pence per Yard for DeLaines.

5,000 pieces fancy figured DeLaines, also small patterns, of the very best price, which we offer for the next 20 days, at one shilling per yard, or eight yards for \$1, the same price as prices.

We have now on hand, for the next 20 days, our entire stock of splendid

**Manchester and Pacific DeLaines,**  
sold to-day in New York City at 25 cents, we now offer, for the next 20 days, at 1 shilling 6 pence per yard, or 10 yards for \$1, which is the retail price of prints in many cities of this state today.

**OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT**  
is well filled with a select stock of

Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Trimmings, &c., and presents great inducements to customers.

We call particular attention to our

**Dress Goods Department.**  
Having purchased in the early part of December 5,000 pieces of different styles of Dress Goods, at the great discount of 10 per cent, from the manufacturers, we now offer them at 10 per cent below the market price. We have a large stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Trimmings, &c., and we have made our last retreat, and we all have confidence in him. We are waiting patiently for him to lead on, for they think the more fighting they do, the sooner the war will be ended.

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SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL

Fall and Winter Goods!

**NEW AND POPULAR STORE**  
OF  
**RIORDAN & LEECH,**  
Main Street, Janesville.

**OWING** to the immense trade we have done since commencing this city, (a fact which we are proud to be the most sanguine expectations,) we have been enabled to add to our already well selected and extensive stock a still greater variety of

**NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,**  
all of which have been purchased previous to the late advance, thereby giving us the advantage of merchants who have been obliged to pay a far higher rate for goods purchased within the past week or two; we shall therefore continue to sell at prices which will give satisfaction, and which have given us the character of

**The Cheapest Store in Janesville,**  
and which we are determined to maintain during our whole business career.

We call particular attention to our extensive variety of

**DRESS GOODS,**  
comprising the latest styles in market: beautiful figured and plain Delaines, all colors, including Zeppes, Silk, Poplins, double width Broches, black and white chills Valentines, Coronnas, Coburgs, &c., &c., together with an elegant assortment of

**DE LAINES,**  
of the very richest styles.

**SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.**  
In this department we have always been able to boast of the latest selection in town and have added all the

Different Styles Lately Manufactured, thereby enabling us to offer the

**HANDSOMEST LOT OF CLOAKS**  
to be found in any city of the west, not even excepting Chicago. Our stock of

**Broche, Square and Long Shawls**  
are cheaper than ever before offered in this city, being the importation of Thirion, Mainland & Co., and purchased at auction at about one half their actual value. We have on hand an elegant variety of

**FURS!**  
consisting of Fitch, French Gooney, Mink, &c., &c., with

**MUFFS TO MATCH,**  
and which we offer

**Twenty-Five Per Cent Lower**  
than any other establishment in this city, a fact fully admitted by all who have purchased of us. Our Furs are entirely new and warranted free from mites. It is unnecessary for us to enumerate our stock.

**Call, Examine and Judge for Yourself.**  
We feel grateful for the extensive patronage bestowed on us and hope to merit its continuance.

**RIORDAN & LEECH,**  
Jenkins & Dewey's New Block.

**NEW GOODS!**  
—AT—  
**WHEELLOCK'S**

**JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of**

**CROCKERY,**  
consisting of several patterns of

**White Iron Stone China,**  
the best in the New York markets, and latest styles. Full stock of

**STONE CHINA, COLORED WARE, C. WARE, ENAMEL WARE, PAINTED WARE, YELLOW AND BROWNISH WARE, &c.**  
Also a fine assortment of

**FRENCH CHINA WARE,**  
Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large assortment of

**GLASSWARE,**  
Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

**Kerosene Lamps**  
will be sold very Low.

**HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.**  
**KEROSENE LANTERNS,**  
something new. Also,

**OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS**  
good choices,

**LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.**  
Fine assortment of

**Looking Glasses,**  
TEA TRAYS, CASTORS AND GRUBS, TABLE CUTLERY, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HANDLES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND SPOONS, RUBBER SPITTOONS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and Manufacturers only, and will

**Be sold Cheap.**  
Call and see if these things are not so, at WHEELLOCK'S, 208 N. 2nd St., Janesville, Wis. (not 444444)

REMOVAL.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons and the public generally that we have removed our stock of

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
to the new store in

**Jenkins & Dewey's Block,**  
opposite McKee & Bro's.

Leaving all gassing and blinding with those to whom it is more congenial, we will simply state that our stock is

**Large and Complete,**  
embracing every style of

**Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,**  
bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at a

**Small Advance**  
only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

**Custom Work and Repairing,**  
done as usual, with

**PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.**  
Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

**REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"**  
OPPOSITE MCKEE & BRO'S,

**APPLES AND OYSTERS.**  
THE Subscribers have a large quantity of superior

**Winter Apples,**  
which they offer at the lowest market price.

**FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS**  
received daily, and warranted to be of the first class quality.

Persons in want of either article will find it to their advantage to call at our store, Milwaukee street, nearly opposite the Central Hotel.

**SKELLEY & BRO.**  
Janesville, Nov. 10th, 1861. (not 444444)

**RECEIVED this day by Express**  
at

**MCKEE & BRO'S**  
100 pieces New French Delaines, 100 pieces selected French Reppes, 10 pieces of those beautiful Plain Empire Cloths, so much worn in Western cities.

300 dozen House and Napkins, 200 White and Colored Shawls, 200 White and Colored Shawls, 200 White and Colored Shawls.

1000 Cloths of the very latest Parisian Styles. Also, a large stock of Zephyr Wares. And in the last two large stock of Zephyr Wares. And in the last two large stock of Zephyr Wares.

**TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**  
See those New Articles Just Arrived at

**WHEELLOCK'S.**  
FANCY China Goods, Bohemian, Colored, Cut and Engraved Glass, Fancy Japanese, Service Sets, Dinner Sets, Tea and Coffee Sets, Rubber and Ivory handled Knives, Carvers, &c., Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, Fancy Silver Plated Table Cutlery, Oyster Dishes, Castors, &c. They are all new and very cheap.

**ROCK COUNTY BANK,**  
Janesville, Directors: Wisconsin.

T. JACKMAN, J. J. PEARCE, J. B. CROSBY, M. S. FITCH, S. W. SMITH, S. G. BAILEY, J. H. CHESBROUGH, and

Particular attention paid to collections. Special drafts on the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain.

Flour, Coal, Oil, and other commodities of Deposits, &c., and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the usual rates.

**NEW Fall and Winter Millinery.**  
The Largest and Best Stock of the Season.

**MISS REYNOLDS** informs her friends and the public that she has now the largest and best stock of

**MILLINERY GOODS**  
ever offered for sale by any store in this city, comprising all the latest style of materials and manufactured work, and every article will be sold at the

**VERY LOWEST PRICES,**  
keeping in view a small profit rather than keep her goods over to another season.

Persons from \$1.00 to \$5.00, according to style and quality. Caps and Hosiery, and many more goods than can be named. Every article kept in a first class Millinery Store will be found in her shop, or manufactured promptly to order. All her purchases were made for cash, and she is thus enabled to sell at the lowest living profits.

**DRESS MAKING.**  
She is also prepared to cut or make dresses in the latest styles, or change old dresses to the new styles. Her friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine. Shop in the old place, Exchange Block, west end of Upper Bridge.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
S. F. THOMSON has returned to Janesville and fitted up, in rooms, in good style, over Curtis Drug Store, opposite the Hyatt building, a new and complete

450 CASES AND 450 BALES

NEW GOODS!

**JUST RECEIVED BY**  
**McKey & Bro.,**  
within the last 10 days! All of which are now

**Opened, Marked and Ready for Sale.**  
A MONG them are the following:

**100 CASES OF PRINTS,**  
containing 100,000 yards, consisting of Philip Allen's, Wamsutter and American Print Works, being the entire stock of a New York Jobber, are all new Fall Styles, which, notwithstanding the advance on all Cotton Goods, we will sell until disposed of at 30 cts per yard, sold all over the Union at 15 cts.

100,000 yards Master Prints, at 30 cts per yard, worth 10 cts.  
10,000 yards good Madras Prints, at 20 yards for one dollar—only 6 cents per yard, worth today 8 cents per yard.  
3,000 yards Fancy Figured Delaines, at 1 shilling per yard.

4,500 yards best French and American Delaines, at 20 cts per yard. Sold in every city of the United States, except Janesville, at 25 cts per yard.  
10,000 yards of various styles of

**DRESS GOODS!**  
Largest Importations, averaging from 12 1/2 cts upward. 1 shilling white and black Plaid, so much worn at present, just received. Also Fancy Plaid, so much called for.

300 pieces plain and fancy Merinoes, all shades; having been purchased at auction, we can afford to sell them for less than cost of importation.  
200 pieces all wool Delaines, bought as above, at 31 cents only, but well worth 50 cents per yard.

**25 Pieces Lady's Cloth,**  
fine black and heaver, the latest style for cloaks, also all trimmings to match.

10 bales cheap Brown Factory, at 5 pence per yard. 25 bales mill yard wide Sheeting, at 5 cents per yard. 25 bales good heavy, yard wide Brown Sheeting, at 10 cts.

We have more than our usual stock of

**CANTON FLANNELS,**  
Pickings, Denims, Shirtings, Wool Flannel in any quantity



